Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1827. [NO. 147.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina' Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49

☞The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coatee with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.
Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina,
Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D. 1827.

Andrew Hoyl vs. The heirs of Mason Huson, dec'd. and others. } Petition for division of the real estate of said Mason Huson, deceased.

IT having been made to appear to the Court, that Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and John Friddle, who are defendants in this suit, live without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and to John Friddle, that they appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States. LAWSON HENDERSON.
6t46—pr. adv. $2 62½

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in setts, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.
Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia,

AN EXPOSITION OF THE
OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

BY MATTHEW HENRY, *late Minister of the Gospel.*

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations: and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, M'Knight, Scott, and Clark: and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with *the mind of the Spirit*, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, *Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.*

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotions of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,
W. T. BRANTLY.

13*th March*, 1827.

☞Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

Original.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Doct. Cooper's 13 Resolves.

Were all mankind honest and virtuous, were they governed by motives of equal justice and reciprocal benefit, our penal code would be unnecessary. If we look into the internal constitutions of all governments, we find all, even the most sanguinary penal codes, and all politicrl evils, arise from moral evil. Were all governments representative, just, and conducted for the equal benefit of the citizens at large, and all international regulations conformable to equal privileges, untrammelled commerce and free intercourse; there would be but little necessity for all our intricate, embarrassing, countervailing and restrictive systems. The principles of reciprocal justice are the true principles of social order—happiness is justice—justice is liberty:—yet this dominion of mutual beneficence, justice and reciprocity among nations, is an utopian vision, never to exist except in idea.—an order of things never to be realized; of course every system of ethics, and every theory of political economy predicated on such a state of things, however correct in itself abstractly, must practically be visionary and deceptive; and to this misapprehension of the real situation of political relations, is to be attributed the inaptitude and fallacy of these systems of political economy, systems of mere speculative politicians.—We must therefore take human nature as we find it, and continue our penal codes to prevent robbery, murder and treason. Our General Government must legislate, in conformity to the tyranny, corruption, monopoly and restrictions of other governments, with whom we are necessarily connected, and in daily intercourse; and we must continue a system of commercial regulations in self-defence, approximating to the development of our own resources, and eventually freeing us from our present situation of tributary dependence.

Had the U. States as a nation taken an equal stand with all other governments, on equal terms of reciprocity; had free trade and unrestricted intercourse been the commercial and international law; no restrictions, no tariffs, no commercial chicanery and diplomatic finesse would have been necessary; the political economy of Smith, Ricardo, Say, &c. would then not only have been correct, but would have been, at least in some degree, acted on by their own governments. But how differently are we situated. Our political and commercial relations are with governments, not only essentially different as to principles of organization, but with governments who had formed their policy, established their manufacturing and commercial regulations, and settled down the principles of national intercourse and national law, more than a century before we had existence;—our only possible alternative, then, being a conformity to their established system of intercourse. That this was and is our only choice, and the policy we are compelled to pursue, will be evident by a recurrence to the undeviating policy of all European governments, since we had an existence as a nation. They all consider their power, their wealth, their very existence to depend on their restrictive systems. No individual privations, no temptation of cheapness, no overtures of reciprocity, no arguments of political economists, have ever operated to relax their policy, or permit the free importation of a single article which domestic industry can raise or manufacturing ingenuity produce.

One fact alone is sufficient to show, that France considers her restrictive policy, in protecting her manufactures, identified with her existence—notwithstanding England alone stood firm in support of the Bourbon dynasty, against the whole world combined, and finally, under immense sacrifices of men and treasure, succeeded in dethroning Bonaparte, and placing Louis on the throne of France; yet we find no obligations of gratitude, no sense of retributive justice, no diplomatic management, no sufferings from deprivations, would induce the French government to concede to free and unrestricted intercourse with England. They fostered and protected their domestic manufactures, and restricted those of Great Britain; and now they stand the second manufacturing nation in the world, and hold the most enviable situation as to resources, and internal commerce, of any other nation. How different, how dependent would her situation have been, under a different policy?

Our last war was a just, a righteous contest for our commercial rights; but what essential benefits are to result from it to the nation, if more than half of our importations of manufactures are by foreigners themselves, vended here by them or their agents? Is this not measurably making ourselves tributaries and slaves to foreign industry and enterprise? Is this not exhausting ourselves, to give wealth and power to strangers, to our former enemy, who will not take a single article in return from our farmers, except such as they can manufacture on a high profit? How are we to relieve ourselves from those privations and sacrifices we so severely felt during the last war,—how free ourselves from this tribute, this dependence on foreign nations? It can alone be effected by relying on our own resources, and manufacturing our own necessaries. But under all these existing circumstances,—coming in competition with those governments, under their long established commercial and manufacturing polity,—how could manufactures here ever commence or progress without a countervailing polity? That manufactures are desirable, are necessary, and must exist in the U. States, at least as to our necessaries and comforts, before we are completely an independent nation, and before we become secure from vast sacrifices, originating from the mere caprice and whims of other governments, it is presumed will be universally conceded:—how to attain this result, is then the desiderated object, the correct policy to be pursued.

In the establishment of manufactories, associations of men, large capitals and extensive preparatory arrangements are necessary, even to a commencement.—Suppose these difficulties overcome—they go into operation, and the fabrics come into market: the British manufacturing capitalists combine—by a small sacrifice of each establishment of the same fabric, they inundate our market by a full supply for two years; send cargo after cargo, consigned to their agents in New-York, Philadelphia, &c.:—competition is vain—our manufactories are ruined—they cease. This was the policy pursued by them in 1816 and 1817, and this the result. Our merchants then purchased in those ports at 100 to 500 per cent. below the prices of 1815, and sold to us at a *small* decline on their war sales. What class of citizens in the U. States was benefitted by this depression in merchandize? Was it the farmer or the mechanic?—it was the merchants alone.

Our government, apprised of these speculating and monoplizing intrigues of British capitalists, resorted to commercial restrictions, to foster our manufactures; and as an experiment, they tried restrictions as to the coarser cottons.—American manufactures, as to that fabric, were reinstated and went into operation about 1820; and *now* not only supply all the demands of the U. States in that article, at from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than we had ever been supplied from England or India, but now successfully compete with Great Britain in foreign ports; and even export them to India. And who derives benefit from this? Every citizen, bond and free, of the U. States. And what sacrifices have we made to obtain this state of things? Not the loss of a single cent, to a solitary individual: notwithstanding all the declamation and prophecies about direct taxes, monopolies and bankruptcies, made by the nabobs of Virginia and the southern states; and notwithstanding the political acumen of Mr. Hamilton, of S. Carolina, who, in 1824, in Congress, said what ought *now* to make a modest man doubt the infallibility of his own discernment, viz: "but "what a fallacy have we here!—what, "we can traverse the ocean, encounter "freight, &c. and compete with our old "enemy! How this is to be effected, "without a miracle, I am at a loss to per-"ceive!" Yet this miraculous occurrence has taken place, if not conformable to his wish, it certainly is to his convenience and his interest.

Mr. Hamilton appears also to have equally misconceived his own principles, when, on the same occasion, he asserted that—"I know that South-Carolina will "cling to this Union as long as a plank of "it floats on the troubled ocean of events." And yet, in less than three years, who is it that is trying, in S. Carolina, to debase this "lofty nationality," and corrupt this generous patriotism, by disseverating the Union, and thereby sinking the *only plank* on which the southern states can safely float on the troubled ocean of events, and that merely as to a difference of opinion as to the *expediency* of legislating on a particular measure? For even Mr. McDuffie concedes the point on constitutional construction; which, thongh on another subject during the same session, is equally relevant to this: he says, "that there is no political principle more undeniable, than that the deliberate opinion and settled conviction of a majority of the people ought to prevail over the minority, even in relation to the constitution, &c. and when the sense of a decided majority of the community is permanently settled down in favor of any amendment, the minority ought to yield; and I contend it is their *moral duty*, as well as their *undoubted interest*, to yield under such circumstances." And is it possible that Mr. McDuffie will, in 1827, contravene, by his patronage and conduct, such correct republican principles? We trust he will act a more patriotic, a more consistent part; that he will now come forward, assert those principles, frown on every measure inviting dismemberment, redeem his influence in the counsels of the nation, take the elevated stand, and tread the sacred path of patriotism, and thus rise to the enviable distinction of a Pinckney, a Lowndes, and a Cheves. Should he pursue a contrary course, rest assured, future retrospection will be regret. He has now a beacon full in view to warn him off the shoal.

We will now turn for a moment to these all important Resolves, produced by the Doctor and applauded by the Governor of the state of South-Carolina, equally with the declamation which preceded them. In these resolves we have the combined energy of all his former arguments and facts, concentrating all the essential principles contained in his darling bantling, political economy.

The first eleven of these resolves being common placed postulates, well enough under the presumption of a state of perfect commercial reciprocity over all the world, are here set down by way of forming a syllogism, to prove the correctness of the twelfth resolve, viz: that the General Government has heretofore acted wisely under her revenue laws, by imposing restrictions for the benefit of American manufactures of woollens:—that "under the existing system of taxation in their favor, the woollen manufactories, when frugally conducted in this country, have, down to the present moment, afforded a reasonable profit, &c.: to require more, is to require too much." If this,—after applying all the nostrums of his political economy, and from them thus fairly developing, "with peculiar force as to woollen manufacture," this happy result, arising from "the existing system of taxation in their favor,"—is not "with peculiar force," not only conceding the constitutionality, but also approbating the expediency of the measure, "as to the existing system of taxation in favor of woollen manufactures," as imposed up to the "present moment," not only according to his own principles as laid down in the first eleven resolves, but also according to facts as proved in the said 12th resolve,—to what other result can it possibly lead? This is unquestionably a fair and candid statement of these 12 resolves; the only point in dispute then, after all this ill-natured declamation and personal abuse, is merely as to the expediency of *extending* "this system of taxation" a little more "in favor of woollen manufactures;" and on this ground, for on no other can it possibly be placed, invite to a dismemberment of the Union. Is this a line of conduct worthy the dignified station of a Governor of South-Carolina? Could a Rutledge, a Matthews, a Pinckney, or a Lowndes, be conscious of these proceedings, they would weep in their graves at the departing patriotism of their beloved State.

But of all resolves, remonstrances, petitions and Irish Bulls, the 13th resolve caps the climax, and deserves the palm of placing the author on the top of the monument of deception and misrepresentation raised in the recollection of every true American citizen to the memory of Cobbett and Callender.

This resolve, by logical deduction, is the final conclusion from the eleven first postulates, having established the fact as already set forth in the 12th resolve; this is also a fair and proper statement of these resolves, and the only possible statement that can be justly made. This 13th resolve, this final conclusion, is absolutely and decidedly this:—that the woollen manufacturers, under pretence of affording a home market to the growers of wool, intend to procure a law prohibiting the exportation of American wool; and thus, through fraud, create a monopoly to themselves in selling woollens and in buying American wool—this is impossible. For the constitution of the U. States, section 9, article 5, says—"No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

This resolve, together with its historical proofs, must certainly have been copied from some petition or resolve of a British association of wool raisers, who wished Parliament to grant the privilege of exporting wool; for it is impossible for Congress to legislate on *exportation*, in any way, as long as our present Constitution exists; notwithstanding it is here asserted, as to the exportation of wool, that "what happens there is *likely* to happen here," viz:—hang a man fo. exporting a sheep or a pound of wool. In order to impress this all important conclusion, we have a display of the doc-

tor's superior faculties in historical research, through British statutes for 500 years, Ree's Encyclopedia & the Albion; and in metaphysical discrimination, that there is an essential difference between the *power* and the *right* of Congress to pass laws,—they acting under a written constitution, delegating definite and prescribed powers only.

However charity may be disposed to grant, that prejudice and patriotism, tho' dissimilar in their results, may exist at the same time in the same person; and however, on various constitutional subjects, an honest diversity of sentiment, as to construction or policy, may exist and has existed;—this is a point on which no conflicting opinions ever have been or will be entertained—the constitution is positive and imperative.

There is a sameness of mind, a unity of conception, a sublimated *restlessness* of imaginary identity, from which some men cannot divest themselves. Let the subject be what it may,—theology, chemistry or politics,—the same cabalistic crucible analyzes and amalgamates the whole, and identifies the same common placed process. Whether this arises from a unity of views and principles, alike predicated of every thing, or from the operation of *physical* causes on the moral faculty, we pretend not to say; but certain it is, that there are evidences in this production throughout, of that system of management got up by Giles and Floyd of Virginia, extended to South-Carolina, and probably perfected there by Van Buren.

In what way or on what principles of factious delusion, party prejudice, personal aggrandizement, or upright pure patriotic principles, we are to account for the patronage and sanction, of otherwise prudent and respectable characters, now given to such a speech, and such resolves, and such a procedure, is a perfect paradox. And *this* production, stamped with the sanction of their request and the solemnity of a resolve, is to be forwarded to representatives in Congress, to the Governors of seven States, and of course, disseminated over the whole of the middle and southern States, as a master production of a master magician;—but in reality, as it has been estimated here, it is a child of sedition, the execration of virtuous patriots, the pity of commiserating citizens, the derision of the school-boy just entering on the study of the American constitution. It is the very kind of production which Junius has declared to be "rigmarole in "logic; riddlemeree among school-boys; "and, in vulgar acceptation, thirteen blue "beans in a blue bladder, the perpetual "parturience of a mountain, and the nev-"er failing delivery of A MOUSE."

A Friend to Mecklenburg
Patriotism and Prosperity.

From the Charleston Courier.

The question which now agitates the whole country, and has led to the public printing of propositions which the world may rest assured would not receive the deliberate vote of an hundred men of family or property in the State, is beginning to be better understood. It is now seriously asked—

How is it possible, that as nine tenths of the people are either Agriculturalists, or engaged in Commerce, the representatives of the people can sacrifice their own, to the interests of manufacturers?

What portion of the agricultural interest is represented by the few who are so much alarmed? Are not the Middle States, the Western States, all Agricultural; and if they who are the majority, enact laws, can those laws sacrifice Agriculture to Manufactures?

Of all the goods affected by the Woollens Bill, does South-Carolina, or all the Southern States, consume one tenth part of such Woollens as will be affected, and will those who consume the nine tenths sacrifice their interests to injure the Southern Agriculturalists?

The answer of those questions is every day penetrating the whole body of the people; and it has been proved to demonstration—

That the American system is the system supported and cherished by the Agriculturalists of the United States, because it is the direct means of securing to our own Agriculturalists that patronage which has heretofore been bestowed on the Agriculturalist of foreign nations—it will provide cheap supplies, and a large population of non-producers, who must consume the products of the former.

That the outcry here has been set on foot for electioneering purposes, by a few, who bear no proportion to the great body of Agriculturalists, who have the majority, and who directed by a wise regard to the interest of the Landholder, have supported the American system as the surest means of obtaining permanent prosperity for the Agriculture of the country.

That the statement, so boldly made, is utterly false, that the American system operates as a tax on this State. That in 300 yards of such cloths as are used on our plantations, the only difference made by the proposed Woollens Bill, is just fifty-one cents, about one cent in every six yards—and this, in truth, is the mighty ruin which has induced some men, whose extravagance is the best antidote to their folly, to calmly propose that we should encounter the dangers, the intolerable expense, the national degradation of severing our happy Republic. A fate, which none but the disciples of monarchy can contemplate, without indignation, mingled with contempt. But the great body of the Woollens to be affected by the Bill, are consumed by the very people whose representatives are in favor of the law; and they would not be so silly as to injure themselves, to benefit a few who have little or no influence but what they derive from the plain justice of their cause, and its evident tendency to the general good.

A FARMER.

Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 29.

The packet ship Brighton, Sebor, from London, (July 1st, and Cowes July 7th); Manchester, Lee, (July 2); Wm. Byrnes, (July 12); Wm. Thompson, Maxwell, from Liverpool, (July 16th); and Edward Bonaffe, from Havre, (July 17th,) all arrived at New York, on Thursday evening last.—By these arrivals, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual files of English and French papers to the latest dates, together with Lloyd's and Shipping Lists, &c.

A treaty has been concluded between England, France and Russia, with a view of terminating the war between Turkey and Greece, with other interesting articles of intelligence, will be found below. The recent changes in the ministry will also be found under the London head.

We glean from our files, received by these arrivals, the following additional particulars:

England.—Whatever popularity the Duke of Wellington may have lost, by what has been called his bungling attempt to mend the corn bill, he retains the admiration of the army. He was loudly and enthusiastically cheered, according to the Courier, at a review of the Grenadier Guards.

It is a matter of speculation in the English prints, how the secret article appended to the treaty concerning the Greeks, came to be divulged. The treaty itself seems to have been made public, sooner than was intended by the contracting powers.

A full meeting of the Privy Council was held on the 7th, to hear the Council of Proprietors and mortgagees on plantations of slaves in Demarara and Berbice, against allowing slaves to purchase their freedom without the consent of their masters. The meeting excited a great deal of interest, but nothing decisive was concluded upon, as the Lords of the Privy Council, after an hour's deliberation, gave notice that they would consider the subject against the course of the week.

The English papers contain many extracts from the book of the Hon. F. de Rous, containing speculations on our dock yards and ships. He complains very much of the parsimony of our government, in the navy department; and seems to think some of our vessels failures. We believe he is a promising lad, though quite young.

The report of Lord Liverpool's health, on the evening of the 4th ult. the latest date, was favorable.

The operation of the new Corn Laws bill had been to render the amount of duties paid at the custom house, very great.

A clergyman named Waterhouse, had been murdered by a ruffian named Slade, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The object of the murderer was plunder.

Spain.—By advices of the 28th June, a revolt had taken place among the military stationed at Algesiras, and at the camp of St. Roch, in consequence of which twelve officers had been arrested.

The troubles continue in Catalonia. Count Torre Alba has fled to Gibraltar.

The return of the King and his family, to the capital, created no sensation. They were received with the greatest indifference.

The treaty between France and Mexico has produced a great sensation in the Spanish Court, and also the subject of the Colombian Bishops.

Greeks and Turks.—Gen. Church has been compelled to withdraw his troops from Phalerum. He praises the Greeks, who retreated in good order. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded. The Greeks had only one man wounded. The General's report is dated Salamis, May 28th.

The French consular agent at Cisme (opposite the island of Scio) with two Austrian and one Russian subject, were assailed in their respective houses, on the 26th May, seized, and carried before the Basha; by whose orders they were put in *Dumbrack*, a horrid Turkish prison, and loaded with irons. The application of the Austrian vice consul was treated with contempt, in consequence of which he left the island for Smyrna.

The ferocious barbarity of Ibrahim Pacha is well known. The following instance is one out of the many that might be produced, if proof of it were wanting In the course of May, about 400 Turks approached a small village named Candelos, whither a hundred Greek familes had retired, conceiving themselves in safety. After a short resistance, finding that gunpowder failed them, the Greeks fled and found refuge in a small church. The priest, on seeing the barbarians approach, placed himself at the door with a crucifix in his hand. The Turks trampled under foot the sacred symbol, massacred all the persons in the church, and cutting off the priest's nose and ears, sent him to Poros, to render an account of it to his brethren.

From the London Courier, July 12.

It is known that the arrangements of the Ministry, consequent upon the illness of the Earl of Liverpool, which were made previously to the reassembling of Parliament after the Easter recess, were, in many respects, only of a temporary character—temporary as to some of the offices which were held by certain individuals, but not as to their permanent connexion with Mr. Canning's Government. We now find, by the following article in the New Times of this morning, that every thing is at length completed, and in the way which was originally agreed upon when the Marquis of Lansdowne and his friends agreed to join the Cabinet. It will be seen that these changes do not at all correspond with some statements which were confidently made by the Times a few days since:

His Grace the Duke of Portland resigns the office of Privy Seal, but retains his seat in the Cabinet. There are several precedents for this proceeding. It will be sufficient to name a recent one; that of Lord Sidmouth.

Lord Carlisle leaves the Woods and Forests, and succeeds the Duke of Portland as Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Sturges Bourne succeeds Lord Carlisle as first Commissioner of Woods and Forests, keeping his seat in the Cabinet.

The Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds Mr. Sturges Bourne as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Viscount Dudly and Ward remain at the Foreign Office, and consequently

Mr. Canning continues First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, will replace Mr. Spencer Perceval as one of the Under Secretaries of State at the Home office.

There will be no present change in the Vice Regal Government of Ireland. The Marquis of Wellesley, it is understood, remains at the Castle till the end of the year, when, in all probability, he will be succeeded by the Marquis of Anglesia.

Such are the final arraugements of the Ministry; thus will it be permanently constituted; in strict conformity, as we have already mentioned, with what was fully agreed upon in the first instance. It will be seen that there is no addition of any person not already forming a part of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Spring Rice, who is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Spencer Perceval. Lord Holland does not take office, though it has been confidently stated that he would.

The Courier of the 12th, in commenting upon the terms of the treaty of the allied powers in relation to Greece, remarks:

Should the Porte refuse to accept the armistic which is to be in the first instance proposed; or should the Greeks object to it, it is to be announced to that *one* of the contending parties who shall wish to continue hostilities, or to *both*, if necessary, that the allies intend to use all the means which circumstances may place at their command, to obtain the effect of the proposed armistice, by preventing as far as may be in their power, all collision between the belligerents, without however taking any part in their hostilities by siding with or against the other. Thus, if need be, to employ an efficient intervention against the Turks and the Greeks, if both are obstinately bent for war.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

Office of the Colonization Society,
Washington, Aug. 7, 1827.

Intelligence of the most gratifying nature, has just reached this office from the Colony of Liberia. Our friends throughout the country, who have been anxiously waiting for information concerning the emigrants by the Doris, will peruse with heartfelt pleasure, the following extract from Captain Mathews, bearing date Porto Praya, Cape De Verds, July 19th, 1827.

"As Mr. Ashmun may not have had an opportunity of communicating with the United States since my departure from Mesurado, I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Board of Managers, that we landed all our passengers in excellent health at Mesurado, 45 days after our departure from Hampton Roads. I have the satisfaction also to state, that at the date of my departure from the Cape the 21st June, all the emigrants by the Doris, had gone through the fever, two young children only falling victims to it, and most of them were located and working on the Stockton. I have despatches on board the Doris, from Mr. Ashmun, for the Board, and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, which I shall forward immediately on my arrival in Baltimore, for which place I shall sail in two or three days. It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the thriving and properous condition of the Colony. The emigrants by the Doris, with one or two exceptions, appear to be highly pleased with their prospects."

We will only add, as supplementary to this cheering intelligence, that it is deemed important to fit out early in the approaching autumn, one or two expeditions, and that it is hoped the public liberality, will promptly furnish the means.

National Intelligencer.

From the St. Louis Missouri Advertiser.

With respect to the causes of the late outrages on the Upper Mississippi, we are glad to have it in our power to say, they have no foundation in any thing done by our citizens to those Indians. The murder of the family at Prairie du Chien, the attack on the boat in the Mississippi, and the hostile demonstrations at the Fever Mines, are all unprovoked aggressions without the semblance of a reason to justify them. They grow out of the permanent spirit of hostility which pervades the principal part of the Winnebago tribe, and which has prevented them from ever making a treaty of peace and friendship with the United States. They are the only Indians within our lines who have refused to make such a treaty, and have also been our open enemies in every war, and insidious ones in peace, and will continue so until chastised into good behaviour. The farce of giving up some malefactors who are not to be punished will signify nothing. It is a fact which exemplifies the folly of such magnanimous forbearance on our part, that the murderers who were given up for the massacre of the family at Prairie du Chien, in the spring of the last year, were actually in confinement at the Falls of St. Anthony, and not yet released, when their countrymen destroyed another family at the same place this summer, and attacked the boat returning from the post with the son of the commanding officer (Col. Snelling) in it, killed two, and wounded six of the men on board. We trust that the government will act vigorously on the occasion, and with a just knowledge of the Indian character, which never attributes to magnanimity, but to fear or weakness, the conduct of a nation which receives a blow and fails to return it.

The following statement of the gallant conduct of a sailor on board of the steam boat Perry, was handed us by Mr. Wm. K. Rule, of this city, (St. Louis.)

John Manderville, commonly called Jack Manderville, a sailor by occupation, was one of the hands employed on board the keel boat O. H. Perry, at the time she was attacked by the Winnebago Indians, and signally distinguished himself, by rallying all hands to battle and exertion, compelling some with his bayonet to their duty, and by his deliberate and daring bravery in getting out at the bow of the boat, and shoving off, whilst the Indians were firing on him, exclaiming, as he went out, "d—n it, boys, it won't do to be butchered, and let the boat be taken aground—if Jack is killed, it will be in a good cause, so here's push off the boat." In this he succeeded, and in getting her under way, but not without a number of bullets having passed through his clothing, one of which raised the skin. When again on board he cried, "d—n your eyes, shoot better or quit"

To the intrepidity of Jack is to be attributed the failure of the Indians, and the preservation of the boat and crew; and also of the keel boat Gen. Ashley then a few miles astern of the Perry. Had they succeeded, in capturing the one, the other could not well have escaped. Ought not the man to be noticed? Ought he not to receive the thanks of his fellow citizens? If he had been an officer in the army, he would have received thanks and promotion—but fighting, as he did, without any view of fame or reward, his conduct is doubly meritorious.

The above information is from those who were on board.

From the Opelousas (La.) Gazette, of July 21.

A Robber.—A fellow named Philip Clement was brought to this place in irons, on Tuesday last, by six men, residents of Texas. It appears that this offender was tried here about three years since, and was found guilty of horse stealing—for which offence he was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

In conveying him by water from this parish to New Orleans, while on board of a boat in the bayou Courtableau, he made his escape from the Sheriff of the parish and a number of men who were guarding him, and swam ashore; from thence, he quickly returned to this town, went immediately into the jailor's apartment, took therefrom the keys of the prison, unlocked the jail door, and set all the prisoners free. This outrageous villain has been a long time a terror to the inhabitants of the parish, by the numerous depredations he has committed, in taking off whole cavalcades of horses, cattle, &c.

From this parish he crossed the Sabine, and made his way to the settlements on the river Trinity, in the province of Texas, where he commenced annoying the industrious inhabitants, by robbing them of every valuable article on which he could lay his hands. Four of them, however, were chosen, with an Indian, to hunt up his den, and capture him if possible. After some days excessive toil and fatigue, they discovered him at the distance of about twelve miles on this side of the Trinity, where he lay encamped, and on their approach, he sprang up suddenly, and darted from them with the dexterity of a deer, when the Indian levelled his rifle, and shot him in the arm. The party immediately took him prisoner, and had him tried by an Alcalde, who sentenced him to be hung in ten days thereafter—his gallows and coffin were prepared, and he was taken out on the day on which the execution was to have taken place, when a proposal was made, that, if the fellow would acknowledge who were his confederates, his life should be spared, and that he should be sent back to the place where he commenced his robbing career, (this parish) After a long interval, and by the dint of persuasion, he confessed that he formed an alliance with a set of robbers in the province, whose names are, Daniel Davis, Samuel McOwen, Hiram Hauskins, John Cotten, and Burl Franks. The two former persons were those most instrumental in enticing him to carry on his old trade in Texas, and the latter person, Burl Franks, has been acting as an agent for a long time, in receiving stolen horses, cattle, &c. from a man named Jack Shate, who lives on the bayou Vermillion, in this State. He, Clement, confessed of his having murdered a Spaniard, about three years since, on the Colorado, in Texas, and robbed him of all his money. This, the villain calls *manslaughter*, because the poor Spaniard fought manfully, and refused to be robbed, without making an effort to prevent it. He also confessed of his having robbed an American, who lived with his family on the Trinity, of every article in the house, even the baby's clothes, women's dresses, &c.

He has a wife in Texas, and has stated that he is owner of about forty horses and three negroes in that province. When he went out usually on his robbing excursions, he disfigured himself, so as to resemble an Indian, and thereby deceived a number of the inhabitants. He is slim in size, about twenty-six years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and of a fair complexion. On his arrival in this place, he was heavily ironed, and put into close confinement till Thursday last, when he was conveyed from this place, by George Jackson, Esq. Deputy Sheriff, to New Orleans, where he, Clement, has to wear out a five years' existence within the confines of the State Prison—the keeper of which would do well to keep a watchful eye on the villain.

Emigrants.—Within a few days back, some 10 or 12 cargoes of emigrants have passed this place on the Erie Canal, some of them bending their course to the flourishing villages of western New York, and some to the more distant settlements of Ohio. More than 800, principally French, Swiss and Germans, are stated to have recently *come over*, and their grotesque appearance is such as to *overcome* with astonishment the Yankee "natives" through whose precincts they pass. On Monday we saw "the last load" of these new-comers—30 or 40 men, women and children, either crammed into the hold of a canal boat, or perambulating along the side upon the tow path. These last (as we gathered from the broken German conversation of an old lady) were from the province of Alsace, and were proceeding to a new settlement near the village of Rome. The men (warm weather nothwithstanding) wore thick woollen or bear-skin caps;—and almost every one carried his ammunition and a two barrel gun upon his shoulder, and a huge old pipe in his mouth.—The deck was covered with waggons and implements of husbandry, brought all the way from their "father-land;" and among them we noticed a collar and harness of unique description, whose weight alone would be a tolerable burden for one American horse. Their women, rough and forbidding to the eye as the Alpine ledges from whose neighbourhood they emerged, with their quilted caps, capacious side pockets, naked, brawny arms, and bare feet, answered well to the following description in "the Foresters," an interesting little poem by Wilson, the author of "American Ornithology."

"Abroad at toil ere yet the morning breaks,
Each rugged task his hardy *frau* partakes,
With brawny arms the struggling plough-share
guides;
Whips up her nags and o'er the furrow strides;
Awakes the echoes with her clamorous tongue,
And lends e'en Hans a clout when things go
wrong;
Sweeps round her head the loud resounding
flail,
And sweats the sturdiest mower in the vale."

Little Falls Intelligencer.

Indiana—Is speedily to become one of the 'great states.' The following sketches from the '*Indiana Journal*' are interesting:—The state of Indiana contains 37,000 square miles and 23,580,000 acres, ranking with the other states, as the tenth in size and fifteenth in population. Its greatest length from north to south in its west line, is 281 miles, and its length, on the east line, is 186, averaging 256 miles. Its breadth from east to west is 144 miles. The state is divided into fifty-eight counties, of which, all but two have been organized. The population in 1810 was 34,410; in 1820, 147, 358; and at present, from the returns of taxable polls, must amount to at least 260,000. The militia in 1821 was returned at 14,990. It now consists of 7 divisions, 16 brigades and 61 regiments. The most striking feature in the appearance of the state, is an uniformly level surface. It has no mountains, and no part of it can be called broken except where the river hills border on the Ohio, or are continued along some of the streams that empty into it.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

The statements we have given from time to time, of the political feeling of Pennsylvania in relation to the next Presidential election, are entirely confirmed by the accounts which we have lately received from that State. They all concur in the opinion, that a manifest and very general revolution has taken place in the sentiments of nearly, if not entirely, all the counties of Pennsylvania which, at the last election, were in favor of General Jackson. A powerful current is now setting in favor of the Administration, in consequence of the unexceptionable course of the policy which it has pursued, and the very equivocal position in whch General Jackson is placed.

It is the universal impression of those individuals who have the best means of information, that nothing can arrest the progress of public opinion in favor of the existing state of things, but some great error on the part of the Administration, the effect of which would be to alienate from it the public esteem, and to give it a new direction. There is no great danger of such error. When the acts of an Administration are founded on settled principles, the probability of error is too remote to be received into any calculation. It is because the policy of the present Administration is founded on settled principles, that it has attracted so great a share of the public confidence and favor: that it has been able to maintain itself against an Opposition as desperate and as determined as ever existed in our country. There is no danger that it will forfeit the advantages it has thus obtained, by surrendering this high ground, and descending to so low and indefensible a station as that which has been selected by the Opposition.

The papers by the last western mail brought the probable results of the late congressional elections in Kentucky. It was believed, though not certainly ascertained, that Maj. Trimble and Col. Johnson had both lost their elections by inconsiderable majorities, the letter by one no greater than two votes, as was reported. Dr. Henry was also thought to have lost his election, in consequence of there being another candidate on the same side with himself, opposed to but one on the other side. These are the only changes that have been made. The election took place before Mr. Buchanan's statement could have possibly reached any part of Kentucky. It will be gratifying to the friends of Mr. Clay to learn that, in his old district, Judge Clark (his personal and political friend, who subscribed the instructions to him to disregard the legislative request to the Kentucky delegation to vote for Gen. Jackson) is re-elected by a majority of near eight hundred votes, beating his opponent in every county in the district. Thus has a new and emphatic ratification of the vote of Mr. Clay been given by those to whom he was alone responsible. Will his enemies any longer dare assert that he violated the instructions of his constituents, express or implied?

Local politics appear to have mixed much in the late elections in Kentucky, and to have influenced the issue of some of them. According to the returns received, it was probable that the Administration had majorities in both branches of the General Assembly. *Nat. Journal.*

It is a pity that once in four years, yea, and in all the interim, there should be such a rumpus about a President. The whole country must be kept in a turmoil by all the outs, and they must needs stir up the minds of men and array all that they can muster against the existing Government. Never was there less cause to find fault than there now is, with the measures and policy of the administration, but never was the gall of bitterness oozed out with more subtlety and more rancour than within the last two or three years. The purer and the brighter the Government, the more inveterate and savage become its opposers. Among all those now in office, no man has been so grossly and perseveringly attacked as Mr. Clay. It seems to be forgotten that Mr. Clay promptly and at the time and on the spot where rumours were first circulated to his prejudice, when facts and circumstances were fresh in the memories of all, when witnesses, papers, documents, opponents, were all at hand—demanded an investigation. It is forgotten that this investigation was defeated by the opposition itself—that Mr. M'Duffie's amendment or addition, or what not, was withdrawn by himself, and that he afterwards voted with those who would quash the proceedings, prevent enquiry and leave every thing to general and irresponsible abuse. It is worth while to look again to Mr. McD's proposed enlargement of the powers of the committee, to enquire, viz. whether it was 'said,' or 'believed,' or 'supposed,' &c. as quoted by Gen. Jackson, in his letter to the public.

We have already published Gen. J.'s letter to Mr. Beverley, and Mr. Clay's downright denial, with his speech to his old friends at home, and we this week insert Gen. Jackson's late address to the public, and Mr. Buchanan's letter, and we only beg of our readers to look at the whole in connexion, and then, if they find that the General has signalized himself in the campaign, crown him with civic as well as military honors, and make him just what he wants to be; but if it appears that he has *flashed out*—that he has shewn folly, and prevarication—a disposition to evade the question and avoid full and manly investigation—for the good he has done let no more be said about him. Well were it for him if he would but adopt the maxim of a great man, 'Save me from my friends, my enemies I'll take care of myself.' *Mirror.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1827.

A communication in the last *People's Advocate*, under the signature of "No Englishman," addressed to the editor of this paper, shall receive a passing notice in our next; when, perhaps, his patron or idol, will have no reason to thank him for his interference.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

A friend, in one of the upper counties, writes us as follows:—

"Upon an examination of the returns to the Assembly, as far as I am acquainted with the members elect, I have no hesitation in pronouncing a large majority of the West, at least, in favor of the Administration. In every instance, within my knowledge, where the question between Jackson and Adams arose, the Adams candidate succeeded. True it is, that in but few instances was the Presidential contest made a question. Wherever this subject was stirred, the opposition candidates generally mounted, even to the number of three, four, five, six, and even seven, on the Jackson horse; and the result has been, that he has entirely failed in the race.

"On the whole, I think North-Carolina may, at least, be put down as one of the doubtful states. The denouement of the Carter Beverly affair has had a most happy influence on the prospects of the administration in this quarter. Mr. Buchanan's statement, in my opinion, has sealed the fate of the General; as he has clearly proved that the "bargain and intrigue" was confined to the General's friends and originated with them.—It was a plan of their own, contrived to operate on the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Crawford, to obtain their votes for the General. Mr. Buchanan was authorized to go into the market, and say to Mr. Crawford's friends, Gen. Jackson will go into office uncommitted, will call about him the best men, &c. ("*inuendo*") Mr. Crawford may be Secretary of State: and to Mr. Clay's friends he could tell the same tale; and as Mr. Clay was the favorite of the West, the "father of the American System," &c. his claims would be very strong; ("*inuendo*") there was a bright prospect "for Kentucky!" Thus has Mr. Buchanan "turned the tables" on the combination, and by their own witness are they convicted. * * * * I could name you twenty individuals, just in my neighborhood, who, as soon as they read Mr. Buchanan's letter, deserted the General at once, and declared they would no longer support him."

In connection with the above, we will mention, that we a few days since received a letter from a neighboring county, containing the names of eleven new subscribers to our paper. The following is a copy of it:—

"Mr. Bingham—In order to show you that we are not all Jackson men in this community, and what influence Mr. Clay's speech and Mr. Buchanan's letter has had—we, the undersigned, promise to pay the amount of subscription to your paper, which you will please forward to us," &c.

An article is now going the rounds of the combination papers, purporting to be an extract from a *recent* speech of Mr. Trimble, who is made to say, "that we [Clay's friends] ascertained, that if Gen. Jackson was elected, he *would not* appoint our friend Clay Secretary of State. We then *ascertained* distinctly, that if Mr. Adams should be elected, he *would* appoint Mr. Clay his Secretary of State: Under these circumstances, we determined to vote for him."

Now it is possible that some of the combinaton editors, who are giving currency to the above, do not know that it is nothing better than a sheer fabrication; that it is apocryphal; related by *somebody*, who heard *somebody* else say, that he *heard* Mr. Trimble, in the "*spring* or *summer* of 1825," (he can't *recollect* which!) deliver it, or the "*substance* of it"—mark that!—and he has just now, after carefully locking it up in his memory for *two years*, made it public, in the very nick of time! It is possible, we say, that some of those who are circulating this pretended extract, may not know its character; but nine out of ten of them are well aware of its more than suspicious origin, and are therefore guilty of giving currency to what they have every reason to believe is untrue. This fabrication is made to bolster up their charge of corruption against Mr. Clay, now that Mr. Buchanan, their "respectable" and only witness, has not only failed them, but has justly exposed them to the charge which they have endeavoured to fix on the first and best men in the country; it will not, therefore, avail them. The accuser, with his witness, and the accused, have been heard before the public—and a verdict of acquittal has been rendered by the people.

The editors of the Raleigh Register say they have received a communication from General Saunders, in which he denies the truth of the statement of Gov. Kent, of Maryland, which was published in our paper some weeks since. The editors of the Register, however, decline publishing the communication, "as it not only charges them, the editors of the National Intelligencer, and all others who are friendly to the Administration, with being "*subsidized*, subservient to the will of *the Secretary of State*, &c. but uses a *coarseness* of language towards Gov. Kent, to which they cannot consent to give publicity." The General must now send his communication to that common receptacle of slander, the U. S. Telegraph.

The editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, in relation to the above, remarks—"Whether Gen. Saunders or Gov. Kent is most entitled to belief, we cannot say; but before the appearance of the letter of Gov. Kent, we were told by "a member of congress," that he had heard the General charged on the floor of congress with uttering these words, and that he then opened not his mouth in contradiction. We are constrained to believe that there has been great inconsistency in the conduct of *some* of our politicians, and that venality has corrupted the integrity of men who assume a much higher standing than *editors of newspapers.*"

The word of Gov. Kent, we are inclined to believe, will carry as much weight with it as that of Gen. Saunders; and in the absence of positive testimony, circumstantial proof is decidedly against the General. It is well known that Gen. Saunders, in contempt of the vote of this state, which was for Jackson, gave his vote in the House for Crawford, although his election was entirely out of the question—his newborn and intemperate zeal, therefore, for the Hero, has certainly exposed him to suspicions, and should render him extremely cautious how he charges others with being "*subsidized, subservient,*" &c.

Strang, the murderer of Mr. Whipple, was executed at Albany, N. Y. on the 14th ult. He made a full confession, previous to his execution, "of the great transaction," as he terms it, and implicates Mrs. Whipple in the whole business. It is pronounced a sickening detail of adultery and murder.

Council of State.—Friday last being the day fixed for the meeting of this body to advise with the Governor in the appointment of a successor to the late Col. Joseph Hawkins, Comptroller of the Public Accounts, Gideon Alston, John Owen and Meshach Franklin, Esqrs. attended, but not being a quorum, nothing could be done without another member, an express was accordingly sent for G. W. Jeffreys, Esq. (the nearest absent member) who arrived yesterday; but when our paper went to press, no choice had been made. There are, we hear, fifteen or sixteen candidates. *Ral. Register.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 28.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Merchant to another, A WARM FRIEND OF GEN. JACKSON, *in Baltimore, dated* WEST MIDDLETOWN, Washington county, Pa. *August* 14, 1827.

The Presidential election is making a considerable buz among the politicians, and so far as I can say, I think the Administration is gaining ground, and will, in my opinion, receive the vote of this state.

Extract of another letter from another respectable merchant, to the same gentleman in Baltimore, dated WEST MIDDLETOWN, Washington co. Pa. *August* 21, 1827.

The subject of the next Presidential election has been much agitated here, and a considerable change in favor of the present Administration has taken place; but we have just received the letter of Mr. Buchanan, which having cleared Mr. Clay and his friends of the charge of corruption, of which the friends of General Jackson made such use, there must be a still greater change in favor of J. Q. Adams. There are about four Jackson men in this place.

We were disappointed in not receiving by last night's mail complete returns of the Kentucky election: the results in three districts, (the 1st, 10th, and 12th,) will probably agree with the statement we gave yesterday, although the votes had not, at our latest dates, been actually ascertained. The Georgetown Sentinel of the 18th, says, "accounts from the 1st district are contradictory. It is not yet ascertained whether Major Trimble or H. Daniels is elected." The Frankfort Commentator of the same date considers it also doubtful. *Nat. Journal.*

We learn from the National Gazettee that the new novel of Sir Walter Scott, entitled *Chronicles of the Cannongate*, is in the press and will appear in London early in October. About the same time, another work will be issued from the same hands, which is to be called *Tales of a Grandfather*, being a series of stories from the history of Scotland, designed for the author's grandson.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

	Born.	*Inaug'd*	*Term exp'd.*
Washington,	Feb. 22, 1732	1789	66th year of
J. Adams,	Oct. 16, 1735	1797	do. [his age
Jefferson,	April 2, 1743	1801	do.
Madison,	March 5, 1751	1809	do.
Monroe,	April 2, 1759	1817	do.
J. Q. Adams,	July 11, 1767	1825	do. if continued in office the usual period.

Very few coincidences of a more surprising character can be named, than that five successive Presidents of the United States, i. e. all who have held and retired from that office, should have completed their term of service in the 66th year of their age! Should the present incumbent be continued in office during the usual term of eight years, the coincidence will be still more remarkable; as he will complete his term of service in the 66th year of his age. *N. Y. Observer.*

The peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres will open to us an additional market for about 40,000 lbs. Flour, and a large quantity of other provisions, besides domestic manufactures. Some fifteen years ago it was one of the best of the South-American markets. The carrying of jerk beef from thence and Montevideo to Havana, made the fortunes of many Americans. This branch may again become valuable. *Phil. Pal.*

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

To the members who represented Lincoln County in the Senate and House of Commons in the last General Assembly of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—I have, for some time past, intended to address you upon the subject of some of the private acts of Assembly, which were passed at the last session, as regards Lincoln county; but have deferred it until the annual election would be over, lest it might be considered as an attack upon your elections, as some of you were again offering yourselves for the suffrages of the people. But that event having now passed, and the calm which ensues after a storm having taken place, and I presume your minds and those of the people (for whose benefit this is intended) being now in a state more coolly to reflect and deliberate on the subject, I will endeavor to draw the attention of both to the impolicy and injustice of some of these acts.

In the first place, I would premise, that all laws should be such as would place every citizen of the same description in the state, upon an equal footing, unless some peculiarity of circumstances should, in the clearest manner, point out the necessity of such distinction; and all partial laws, which are designed to operate upon a few citizens of the state, are establishing dangerous precedents. I therefore hold it to be the duty of each member of the General Assembly to see to it that no unjust or partial laws shall be passed; and every bill, before it becomes a law, has to pass by a majority of votes in both Houses. All the members are therefore morally and constitutionally bound for their justice and impartiality, otherwise the county members might as well pass such private acts after they would return home.

The first of these acts which I shall examine, is the "Act appointing commissioners to lay out a road from Lincolnton to Rutherfordton."

This act vests the power of laying out this road, in three individuals, two of Rutherford and one of Lincoln, who are also empowered to assess damages to owners of land over which it may pass, and appoint overseers to open out the same; but it does not direct these commissioners to be sworn to do justice, either in laying out said road or in assessing damages, nor has it provided any way of appeal from their decision, although it may be ever so partial or unjust, which appears to be clearly inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution of the state. The 12th and 14th sections of the bill of rights are in the following words, to wit: "Sec. 12. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."* "Sec. 14. That in all controversies at law, respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolate." And the 12th section of the constitution says, "That every person who shall be appointed to any office or *place of trust*, before entering on the execution of his office, shall take an oath," &c.

From these passages of the bill of rights and the constitution, it is clear that the property or privileges of any citizen was not intended to be placed under the control of any individual or individuals, unless they were under the obligation of an oath; and that the trial by jury, in all contests respecting property, should be preserved to the citizen. Hence the general law of the state, in laying out roads and assessing damages (which thereby may accrue to individuals,) by a jury, under the sanction of an oath, and whose decision, if either corrupt or erroneous, the County Court has power to set aside; but I would ask, to whom is there any appeal from the decision of these commissioners, or where the trial by jury as declared by the bill of rights? or where the peculiarity of circumstances, in laying out this road, which could justify the taking away the right from the County Court, to lay it off by jury, as in other cases? And what security is there in placing the property of citizens in the hands of three individuals, without being under any obligation of an oath, and from whose decision there is no appeal?

There are several other laws directing the laying out roads by commissioners, to which the above observations will apply. Private laws of this nature, which deviate from ancient established laws and usages, give rise to suspicions that there are some other interests to subserve different from that of the public; and from the contentions which have heretofore arisen respecting one of these roads, the community will take the liberty of judging of the motives which led to the passage of the law.

Time will not permit me, at present, to persue this subject any farther; but I design hereafter to examine the principles of one or two other acts.

In the mean time, I remain, &c.

A CITIZEN OF LINCOLN.

*The law of the land, as mentioned in the bill of rights, is understood by all legal writers to mean the general laws of the state, which are equally binding on all the citizens thereof, and not any partial law only operating on a few.

DIED,

At Wilkesboro', on the 30th of August, of cholera infantum, *John Guy*, infant and only son of M. L. Hill, of Statesville. Requiescat in pace.

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the house of Joseph Smith, on Monday, the 17th day of September, instant, all the property belonging to the estate of Lucy Abernathy, deceased, consisting of household furniture, one riding Gig, an excellent silver Watch, and other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the terms made known on the day of sale.

JAS. DINKINS, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 1, 1827.—2t48

Notice.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Jacob Julien, deceased, will be offered for sale, at the late residence of said deceased, on Thursday, the 20th of this instant, a part of the personal estate, viz:—Three likely horses; one wagon and gears; a good set of blacksmith tools; one rifle gun; one brace of brass barrel pistols; household and kitchen furniture, and a variety of other articles. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, those who stand indebted to the above named estate, will please settle up their accounts on that day, either by cash or otherwise, and those having claims against said estate, will render them in as the law directs.

W. M. BOSTWICK, *Adm'r. with the will annexed.*

Sept. 5, 1827.—2t48

Doct. Thomas Cottrell

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity, that as his Institution is amply supplied with competent teachers, so as to exempt him from giving constant attention to it, he has resumed the business of his profession. He may be found at the Academy, and will attend to all the calls his friends may think proper to give him.

46tf

Notice,

THAT on Thursday, the 27th of September next, at the dwelling-house of Samuel C. Caldwell, deceased, will be rented, for the ensuing year, all the lands belonging to said estate. Four of the plantations lie nearly joining each other, all well watered, and each of them has a good meadow. On one of them is an excellent dwelling-house, with all necessary out buildings, and an excellent orchard in good repair. Terms made known on the day.

D. T. CALDWELL, } *Guardians.*
R. L. CALDWELL, }

August 30, 1827.—2t47p

State of North-Carolina,

Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1827.

Joseph Stevenson vs. Jas. Harbin. } Or. Att.—James Campbell summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant, James Harbin, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, in order that said Harbin may, at or before the 3d Monday of November next, appear at the Court-House in Statesville, replevy and plead, otherwise the fund in the hand of said Campbell will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

A. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

6t51—pr. adv. $2 50.

Executor's Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of John Dinkins, sen. deceased, will be offered at public sale, on Wednesday, the 12th of September next, at the late residence of Mrs. Mary Dinkins, deceased, all the residue of said estate, viz:—one small tract of land, several likely negroes, horses, hogs, cows, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JAS. DINKINS, *Surviving Ex'or.*

August 22, 1827.—3t47

To Farmers.

I HAVE purchased from Mr. Hundley, of Virginia, his noted JACK, and will continue to stand him at my plantation. The fall season will commence the first of September and end the last of November.

WM. DAVIDSON.

August 15, 1827.—5t48.

State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1827.

Robert H. Burton vs. Pascal Collins and James Bryant & wife Susannah. } Petition for partition of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Bryant and wife Susannah are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, that James Bryant and wife Susannah be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them ex parte, and made final accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of July, 1827.

ISAAC CRATON, *C. C.*

6t50—pr. adv. $2 624

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

[From the Philadelphia Album.]
(ORIGINAL.)

"Who is that beautiful girl?" inquired Henry B —— of his friend, "I never saw so sweet a countenance!" "That," answered his friend, "is Miss H ——, the rich heiress; but I wonder you can think her beautiful; her affectation and vanity, which one can see at the first glance, are enough to destroy the effect of her beauty." "Pardon me," exclaimed Henry, "the lady I mean cannot be vain or affected, her countenance expresses the very reverse; you must have been mistaken in the lady at whom I was looking; she went into that milliner's shop; there might have been another lady with her." "We will see," returned his friend. They accordingly walked past the shop there, and saw the modest and interesting Mary S ——, who was personally known to the friend of Henry, Miss H —— was also there, and the constrast between them was striking, as it respects dress and ornament; but no more so than that which their general deportment and manners exhibited. "Those young ladies," said Henry's friend, "are often together, and yet there is not the least similarity between them, but they are related, and live in the same house, which accounts for it. Indeed, if report speaks truth, poor Mary has not a very enviable companion in her haughty and affected cousin, whom I suspect, considers her merely as a foil to set off her own charms; and who I have heard often treats the sweet girl with unbecoming rudeness. Mary is an orphan, and under the sole guardianship of the father of Miss H ——; she is an amiable as well as beautiful girl; her father's affairs were much embarrassed when he died; and you see she has sense enough to accommodate her dress to her circumstances. It is perfectly neat, but very plain." Henry thought he had never seen so becoming a dress. His feelings were interested by this brief account of the young lady whose appearance had so much pleased him, and begged his friend to introduce him to Mary. The introduction was soon accomplished, and Henry was more pleased with the manners and conversation of Mary than he had been with her appearance. The sweetness and modesty of her behaviour, contrasted with the vain and affected manners of her wealthy cousin, was peculiarly striking. Miss H. was jealous of the attention paid to her unassuming companion, and treated her with all the pretty scorn which little minds are apt to affect for those to whom fortune has been sparing of her favours, more especially if *nature* has been bountiful. Her own personal attractions, which were great, had they not been obscured by ridiculous vanity, were heightened by all the aids of dress and ornament, and hitherto she had been gratified by observing, that generally in the circle in which they moved, her own elegance and fashion, aided by her coquetish airs, had attracted that attention which she was ambitious to obtain,—while the unobtrusive charms of Mary, had been suffered to pass unnoticed. But that circle was not composed of the discerning and enlightened, who are capable of appreciating merit, and look with coldness on beauty and fashion, unless accompanied by goodness and modesty. With respect to their new visitors, Henry B——, and his friend, the scene was changed, and Miss H—— soon perceived that in Mary she had a powerful rival. This was to her peculiarly mortifying, as, on account of his fortune, and the elegance of his person, she considered Henry a conquest worth making. Her artillery of airs and graces was, however, played off in vain. Unaffected sweetness and modesty carried the day; and in due time, Mary became the happy wife of Henry B——, while, for any thing I know to the contrary, Miss H—— is still practising her airs of coquetry and affectation, on the silly beaux by whom she is surrounded.

H. M.

Absent without leave, or going to sea in a Coach.—In the "Military Sketch Book," (a recent English publication,) a humorous story is told of a Quartermaster of Infantry, whose devotion to the bottle had given him a genuine Bardolph complexion; and whose short figure, big head and good humour, had made him a sort of privileged oddity among the officers of the regiment. Dining with a party of his brother officers at Harwich, he indulged his propensity as usual; and when, at a late hour, the party broke up, he insisted on accompanying three young subalterns in a walk on the seaside; but when they reached the place where passengers and goods are generally embarked, the Quartermaster sunk under his manifold potations, and fell asleep. The young officers could not think of carrying their companion to his quarters, and seeing no one near who would perform this office, they put him into a private carriage which stood convenient, the wheels of which had been removed, and closing the door, left him to repose. Before day-break, the coach with the slumbering Quartermaster, were put on board the Hamburgh packet, in the very bottom of the hold, and the vessel went to sea. She had a fine run through the day, and by midnight was a good hundred miles from Harwich. Most of the passengers had retired to their births, when the cry of "Hallo! murder!" broke upon the ears of the astonished crew, and for twenty minutes an indescribable panic reigned on board. The captain made due search to ascertain from whence the unearthly sounds proceeded, but without success. A Welsh sailor declared that the voice proceeded from the speaking-trumpet of one of his old shipmates, who died at "ill-will with him," and he fell on his knees and begged forgiveness of his departed and injured friend. The passengers were aroused, and not one on board was free from alarm. for they had searched every habitable place in the vessel, without discovering from whence the cries proceeded. "Let me out, you rascals—let me out, I say!" screamed the voice with increased vigor. These exclamations, the Welshman imputed to devils who were tormenting his deceased shipmate, and he grew more fervent in his petitions. But on hearing the words "Let me out," so often repeated, the Captain became persuaded some one must be in the hold, and after half an hour's hard labor, the Quartermaster appeared on deck, astonished almost to madness on finding himself in the middle of the German ocean. He was compelled to proceed to Hamburgh, and on his return was beat about by adverse winds, and almost perished with sea sickness. How he came in the coach he could not tell, nor could the Captain inform him. The last thing he could recollect of the land he left, was dining and *wining* at a Harwich tavern—all the rest was chaos. He knew that he should be reported as "absent without leave," at Head-quarters—and it was also impossible for him to be with his regiment on "return day"—and, as he expected, he was superseded, by order of the Commander-in-Chief. But on an explanation of the matter, he was restored to his former rank,—and we are sorry to add, that his voyage and sea-sickness, though doubtless beneficial to his health, did not cure him effectually of his love for the bottle.

FROM DICK'S CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER.

THE OCEAN.

The ocean surrounds the earth on all sides, and penetrates into the interior parts of different countries, sometimes by large openings, and frequently by small straits. Could the eye take in this immense sheet of waters at one view, it would appear the most august object under the whole heavens. It occupies a space on the surface of the globe at least three times greater than that which is occupied by the land, comprehending an extent of 48 millions of square miles. Though the ocean, strictly speaking, is but *one* immense body of waters, extending in different directions, yet different names have been appropriated to different portions of its surface. That portion of its waters which rolls between the Western coast of America, and the Eastern shores of Asia, is called the *Pacific* ocean; and that portion which separates Europe and Africa from America, the *Atlantic* ocean. Other portions are termed the *Northern*, *Southern* and *Indian* oceans. When its waters penetrate into the land, they form what are termed gulfs, and Mediterranean seas. But without following it through all its windings and divisions, I shall simply state a few general facts.

With regard to the *depth* of this body of water, no certain calculations have yet been formed. Beyond a certain depth, it has hitherto been found unfathomable. We know, in general, that the depth of the sea increases gradually as we leave the shore; but we have reason to believe that this increase of depth continues only to a certain distance. The numerous islands scattered every where through the ocean, demonstrate that the bottom of the waters, so far from uniformly sinking, sometimes rises into lofty mountains. It is highly probable, that the depth of the sea is somewhat in proportion to the elevation of the land; for there is some reason to conclude, that the present bed of the ocean formed the inhabited part of the ancient world, previous to the general deluge, and that we are now occupying the bed of the former ocean; and, if so, its greatest depth will not exceed four or five miles; for there is no mountain that rises higher above the level of the sea. But the sea has never been actually sounded to a greater depth than a mile and 66 feet. Along the coast, its depth has always been found proportionate to the height of the shore; where the coast is high and mountainous, the sea that washes it is deep, but where the coast is low, the water is shallow. To calculate the *quantity of water* it contains, we must, therefore, suppose a medium depth. If we reckon its average depth at two miles, it will contain 296 millions of cubical miles of water. We shall have a more specific idea of this enormous mass of water, if we consider that it is sufficient to cover the whole globe, to the height of more than eight thousand feet: and if this water were reduced to one spherical mass, it would form a globe of more than eight hundred miles in diameter. With regard to its *bottom*—as the sea covers so great a portion of the globe, we should, no doubt, by exploring its interior, discover a vast number of interesting objects. So far as the bed of the ocean has been explored, it is found to bear a great resemblance to the surface of the dry land; being, like it, full of plains, caverns, rocks, and mountains, some of which are abrupt and almost perpendicular, while others rise with a gentle acclivity, and sometimes tower above the water, and form Islands. The materials, too, which compose the bottom of the sea, are the same which form the basis of the dry land. It also resembles the land in another remarkable particular; many fresh springs, and even rivers rise out of it; an instance of which occurs near *Goa*, on the Western coast of Hindostan, and in the Mediterranean sea, not far from Marseilles. The sea sometimes assumes *different colors*. The materials which compose its bottom, cause it to reflect different hues in different places; and its appearance is also affected by the winds and the sun, while the clouds that pass over it communicate all their varied and fleeting colors. When the sun shines, it is green; when he gleams through a fog, it is yellow; near the poles it is black; while in the torrid zone, its color is often brown; and, on certain occasions, it assumes a luminous appearance, as if sparkling with fire.

Such is the ocean, a most stupendous scene of Omnipotence, which forms the most magnificent feature of the globe we inhabit. When we stand on the sea shore, and cast our eyes over the expanse of its waters, till the sky and the waves seem to mingle; all that the eye can take into survey, is but an inconsiderable speck, less than the hundred thousanth part of the whole of this vast abyss. If every drop of water can be divided into 26 millions of distinct parts, as some philosophers have demonstrated, what an immense assemblage of watery particles must be contained in the unfathomable caverns of the ocean? Here the powers of calculation are completely set at defiance; and an image of infinity, immensity, and endless duration, is presented to the mind. This mighty expanse of waters is the grand reservoir of nature, and the source of evaporation which enriches the earth with fertility and verdure. Every cloud which floats in the atmosphere, and every fountain, and rivulet, and flowing stream, are indebted to this inexhaustible source for those watery treasures which they distribute through every region of the land. In fine, whether we consider the ocean as rearing its tremendous billows in the midst of the tempest, or as stretched out in a smooth expanse; whether we consider its innumerable beings which glide through the rolling waves—we cannot but be struck with astonishment at the grandeur of that Omnipotent Being who holds its waters "in the hollow of his hand," and who has said to its foaming surges: "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed,"

Mysterious Curiosity.—We have seen a stone found on the shore of Lake Erie near this place, on which are clearly to be distinguished a number of masonic emblems: The beehive, pot of incense, hour glass, ladder, candlestick, book, sun and moon, sword, plumb, twenty-four inch guage and many other characters, which we have not yet heard explained. Some persons have thought they discovered a very neat resemblance of several Hebrew and Greek characters—as to that, we cannot judge. The stone has some resemblance of petrifiaction—but what is most mysterious, the face is perfectly smooth, the characters of a different colour and consistence from the rest of the stone, and apparently extend to some depth. On a white spot in the centre, is the appearance of an inscription. We pretend not to conjecture the origin of such a singular production, but the above inscription is correct, as far as it goes, as we have not mentioned one tenth part of the characters it contains. It is about the size of a two ounce weight, something after the form of a key stone. It would be difficult, however, to suppose this to be a work of nature, where there is so much appearance of design, and yet we know of no art which could produce it. *Western Star.*

[From the New York Daily Advertiser.]

The Quarterly Reviewers, in an article to which we referred on Monday, (re-published in the Journal yesterday,) when discussing the practicability of a Russian invasion of India, mentions several different routes which might be selected for such a purpose. One is through Persia, which, however, they think, for a variety of reasons, would be the last that the Russians would pursue. They speak of another from the Gulf of Balhan, on the eastern coast of the Caspian sea; a second the one we described in the Monday's article, from Orenbourg to Rokhara; and a third, from Petropovlosk, on the river Issim, to Knokan. "Whichsoever of these routes might be atttempted, a desert of considerable extent is to be crossed, over which every article of provisions, and even water, must be carried for the sustenance of both man and horse. The route of Khiva might be crossed in the space of fifteen or twenty days; but a second desert between it and Bokhara, must also be provided for: but before any thing of this kind could be accomplished, Khiva must either be conquered or pacified, and so must Bokhara; but between Khiva and Bokhara a deadly feud has always existsd, which is followed up by no less animosity between the wandering tribes of Khergis, the occupiers of the desert leading to the former, and the turcoman tribes of the desert which covers the latter. Such allies are not to be trusted. If, again, a Russian Army, say of fifty thousand men, (and fewer could not be thought of,) should set out from Orenbourg, it would require, according to the progress made by the Baron de Mayendoff, seventy or eighty days, at the very least, to reach Bokhara, and with the heavy artillery, might probably exceed one hundred. On the same scale of preparation, and it could not be less, there would be required 41,600 camels, 46,500 horses, and 3,000 wagons. How these camels, horses, and wagons, could be collected from wandering tribes, scattered in little clusters of fifty to sixty, over a country of more than a million square miles, it is not easy to devise—even supposing the numbers to exist at all, which may very well be doubted."

Many other difficulties must be surmounted—such as the extremes of heat and cold in the different seasons of the year, the money necessary for such a campaign, the clouds of the fine sand producing ophthalma, and the hostile feelings of the various tribes through which they must pass.

After noticing all the different routes, and showing the difficulties by which they are severally attended, the reviewers say: "The most probable route, however, that an expedition against Hindostan would be likely to take in starting from the confines of Russia, is that of sitting out from Petropovlosk, on the Issim, crossing the steppe of that name, and a small portion of the Khergis desert to Otrar on the Jaxartes, proceeding up that stream, and parallel to it, to Tounkat, &c. to Khokan. The greater part of this route lies over a well inhabited country, that would afford very considerable supplies for a large army." The advantages and disadvantages of this route are then considered. The event, however, they do not contemplate as likely to happen. Russia, they say, "could not possibly flatter herself with the delusive expectation of being able to add the peninsula of India to the tenth part of the globe which she already possesses, and we will not suppose that any idea of gratifying the wishes of a hungry army by plunder can have been taken up. Alas! Delhi and Agra, which have so often excited the cupidity of the invaders of Hindostan, have nothing left worth plundering now. If the mere object were that of inflicting an injury on Great Britain, by distressing and unsettling her eastern possessions, that would be the worst policy Russia could pursue, considering the means we possess of retaliation. Russia, with all the vast extent of her dominions, is neither independent nor regardless of her foreign commerce. Her subjects would be but ill disposed to sit down quietly under the loss of the Baltic and Black Sea trade, the balance of which is so greatly in their favor; and they know very well that we can, at any time, seal up these two, the chief, and almost the only outlets for her productions. In her present contest with Persia, the undisguised manner in which she is pressing on Turkey, especially on the side of Armenia, the key to the Asiatic possessions of the Porte, cannot but afford serious uneasiness to the Divan, who, in the event of rupture, would not be disposed to refuse admittance to our navy into the Black Sea, the result of which to Russia we need not stop to mention."

As the possibility, and in the opinion of many, the probability that Russia may at some day or other attempt to invade the British dominions in the East Indies, very often gives rise to political speculations in this country as well as in Europe, we have thought this slight view of the subject would not be uninteresting. The closing remarks of the Reviewers above quoted, may possibly have some tendency to explain the policy that has been pursued by both Great Britain and Russia, in relation to the Grecian struggle for independence.

A gentleman on his way from Boston to Vermont, stopped at a tavern where he met an inquisitive country fellow, who said to him, 'where have you come from, if I may be so bold?' 'Not bold at all, I came from Boston. Where are you going, if I may be so bold? I am going to Vermont. Who are you going to see there, if I may be so bold? I am going to see the widow M ——, Are you a married man, if I may be so bold? I am a widower. Are you going to marry the widow M. if I may be so bold? That's too d—d bold!'

From the Gospel Episcopal Messenger.

DR. BEECHER ON AMALGAMATION.

The differences which exist among christians of various denominations produce in the minds of many persons very great uneasiness. They are anxious to remove them and are continually making new efforts to bring about that complete union of opinions and exertions, which they believe will result in the deliverance of the world from all religious disputation. An attentive perusal of the history of the christian church would, we should think, convince any candid man of the futility of such expectation. The true course evidently is, to permit every denomination to pursue its own views, while in so doing no encroachment is made upon the christian liberty of others.

The following remarks of the Rev. Dr. Beecher, a distinguished Presbyterian (Congregational) divine of Boston, in an address on laying the corner stone of a new church in that city, are in perfect harmony with our own opinions on this subject.

"Nor shall our charity consist in words smooth as oil which are drawn swords, but in deed and in truth.—We pledge ourselves, so far as the erring intellect of man can avail to discover relative duty, to deal truly and faithfully with all our christian brethren whom in Christ Jesus we love. It shall be our endeavor to prevent all occasions of distrust, to remove roots of bitterness—and, so far as our distinctive peculiarities will allow, to draw more closely the ties of christian brotherhood: for our interests most assuredly are one, and we all have room enough to move without collision, and work enough to satisfy the most benevolent ambition of doing good, and enemies enough watching for our halting to warn us against division, and to induce us to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. The expectation that only one denomination of christians will become universal in this land of civil liberty, and free enquiry, and divided sentiment, is as chimerical as the event itself would be calamitous.—The interests of truth do not allow it. The amalgamation of all denominations in one would paralyze intellect, check investigation, cut the sinews of religious enterprise, and create a mass of moral inactivity and death.

The division of labour in agriculture and the arts, is the secret of producing distinct and efficient results—and in our civil polity, the consolidation of the states in our governmet would produce first imbecility and then despotism, while popery has warned us by one baleful experiment, what results are to be expected from the attempt to amalgamate all denominations in one.

Let all, then, who hold the truth, and all who do not hold the truth, enjoy perfect liberty and equality. Let there be no favoritism of the civil power for one denomination of christians against another, or for error against the truth, or for truth against error. An open field and fair play is all we ask, and is what we shall insist upon, and let God speed the right."

TRIFLES.—Plato would say, there was nothing more unworthy of a wise man, and which ought to trouble him more than to have allowed him more time for unnecessary, trifling and useless things than they deserved.